

# Bronze and Iron Age Pottery from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp

Excavations by UCL Institute of Archaeology

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(commissioned by the director of the excavations for UCL)

## *BOW HILL AND GOOSEHILL CAMP — PREHISTORIC POTTERY*

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### *Summary*

The prehistoric pottery assemblages from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp together comprise 566 sherds weighing approximately 3½ kilograms (Appendix 1). Three or four periods are represented within it: Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Early to Middle, or Early and Middle Iron Age. The assemblages are of interest on three counts. The first is the association within them of Park Brow-Caesar's Camp pottery, usually dated to the end of the Early Iron Age, and saucepan pottery, which is dated to the Middle Iron Age. This raises issues about the relationships of the earlier tradition, and for Goosehill Camp, extends the period it is known to have been occupied. The second is the use of flint tempering by all the pottery traditions represented. The recurrent use of flint temper within the region can make dating difficult; and the comparison of pottery of three or four different dates, by highlighting the differences between them, should make this easier in the future. The last is the difference in the condition and depositional contexts of the assemblages from Bow Hill and the assemblage from Goosehill Camp. This has implications in terms of both of pottery use and feature dating on site. These issues are explored here through description and analysis of the assemblage from a local and a regional perspective. It is concluded that Park Brow-Caesar's Camp belongs to a period of change from pan-regional uniformity to local variability, which coincided with a reduction in the number of pottery using sites and a cessation of imports from outside the region. Differences between the flint tempering of the periods represented are evinced. And it is suggested that the pottery from Goosehill Camp is representative of the activities which took place there and provides good dating evidence for the site, whereas that from Bow Hill Camp possibly is not and does not.

### *Dating*

Pottery forms belonging to four differently dated pottery styles or traditions can be distinguished within the pottery assemblages from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp: Neolithic (possibly Peterborough Ware), early post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR), West Sussex/East Hampshire-type saucepan pottery, and an imprecisely defined style akin to Barry Cunliffe's Park Brow-Caesar's Camp group (cf. Cunliffe 1991, fig. A.8). The Neolithic pottery is not precisely dateable, but at its latest predates the rest of the assemblage by more than a millennium. The PDR pottery is dateable — on the basis of radio-carbon dated associations from elsewhere — to the centuries either side of c. 1000 cal BC (the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age) (Needham 1996, 134–37). The saucepan pottery is dateable — again on the basis of radio-carbon dated associations from elsewhere — to between c. 400 and 100 cal BC (the Middle

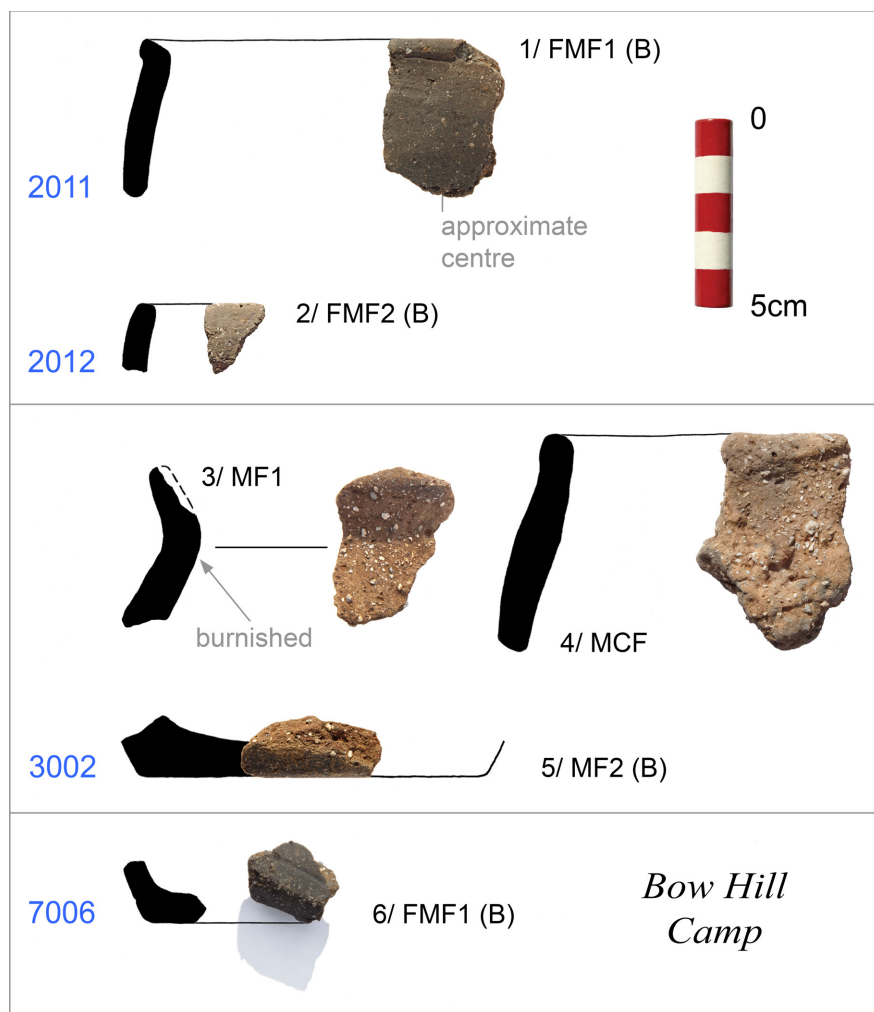
site	PDR	decorated PDR	S-profiles & pedestal	undecorated saucepan	decorated saucepan	reference
	LBA		EIA		MIA	
Roundstone Lane, Angmering		X	X		X	Seager Thomas 2002
Bow Hill burnt mound 2	X		X			this publication
Bow Hill Camp	X			X	X	this publication
Boxgrove				X		Bedwin & Place 1995, fig. 12.2
Charlton (Hants)	X				X	Cunliffe 1976
Chilgrove Roman Villa					X	Cunliffe 1979
Came's Seat	X				X	Hamilton 1985; Seager Thomas 2010
Denmead (Hants)				X	X	Seager Thomas 2005c
Farham (Hants)	X		?	X	X	Hughes 1974
Findon			X	X	X	Fox & Wolseley 1928; Wolseley <i>et al.</i> 1927
Ford Aerodrome	X	X	X			Hamilton 2004
Goose Hill Camp	X		X	X		Boyden 1956; this publication
Kingsham	X		X			Unpublished
Lavant	X			X	X	Unpublished
Wickbourne, Littlehampton	X		X		X	Unpublished
Muntham Court Farm			X			Hamilton 1993, 346
North Bersted				X	X	Morris 1978a
Copse Farm, Oving					X	Hamilton 1985
Dairy Lane, Oving					X	Browse & Kenny 1991
Park Brow		X		X	X	Wolseley <i>et al.</i> 1927
Selsey	X				X	White 1934
Shopwyke				X	X	Seager Thomas & Hamilton 2001b
Slonk Hill		X	X	X	X	Morris 1978b
Torberry			X	X	X	Cunliffe 1976
Trundle		X			X	Curwen 1929
West Blatchington	X	X			X	Norris & Burstow 1950

**Table 1.**  
*Early and Middle Iron Age pottery from West Sussex and East Hampshire*

Iron Age), and (because most of it is undecorated), most likely the earlier centuries of this range (Cunliffe & Orton 1984). The site's Park Brow-Caesar's Camp group, overlaps with, or — more probably — immediately pre-dates the earliest saucepan pottery (the later part of the Early Iron Age). Currently the group has no radio-carbon dated associations, and, if the



suggested dating is correct, will not have as its period of use coincides with the radio-carbon calibration plateau. Its dating in West Sussex is suggested by its absence from a number of sites that have yielded late PDR pottery (Selsey East Beach, Stoke Clump), its presence on others with late PDR pottery (Angmering, Slonk Hill) (both of these also yielded saucepan pottery), its presence on sites without saucepan pottery (Ford Aerodrome, Kingsham Farm), its isolation from saucepan pottery at another (Wickbourne), and its absence from others that yielded assemblages of undecorated and decorated saucepan pottery (Chilgrove Roman Villa, Lavant, North Bersted, Shopwyke) (Table 1). The spatial separation of Park Brow-Caesar's Camp pottery from saucepan pottery on Bow Hill and its association with undecorated saucepan pottery at Goosehill Camp supports this dating.



**Figure 1.**  
Pottery from Bow Hill Camp. Late Bronze Age (nos 3 and 4) and Middle Iron Age (nos 1, 2, 5 and 6). Scale 50%

### *Typology*

#### *Post Deverel-Rimbury*

The principal evidence for an early PDR element within the assemblages lies in

its fabrics (see below), which are present in small quantities on all the sites excavated. Of note typologically, however, are a short out-turned neck of unambiguous PDR form (Fig. 1.3), the thickness of the other sherds assigned to this tradition and, the absence of decorated wares and fancy rims, which are common in later PDR assemblages but rare or absent in early ones. Three other feature sherds from the same context as pot 3 (Fig. 1.4 and unillustrated) have been assigned to the PDR tradition by association or fabric rather than type but on typological grounds could belong to the DR, the PDR or, in one case, the saucepan pot tradition. Of these, two were roughly finished, and the other, too weathered to assess.

#### *Park Brow-Caesar's Camp*

On Bow Hill and at Goosehill Camp this group comprises a suite of curvilinear pots with short out-turned necks, round shoulders and pedestal bases, the finest in unoxidized, well-burnished fabrics (Figs 2.7, 3.8, 3.10 and 3.15) (cf. Cunliffe 1991, 72). Also possibly part of it is a roughly finished rim from a very large jar found at Goosehill Camp, which *could* reconstruct to a similar form (Fig. 3.12) (but see below). Missing however are most of Cunliffe's Park Brow-Caesar's Camp types, which belong to a slightly earlier Iron Age tradition, distinguishable from the present group by its remnant PDR and early La Tène traits (angular, often tri-partite bowls and jars, tall, flared necks, sharply defined vestigial necks, etc.).



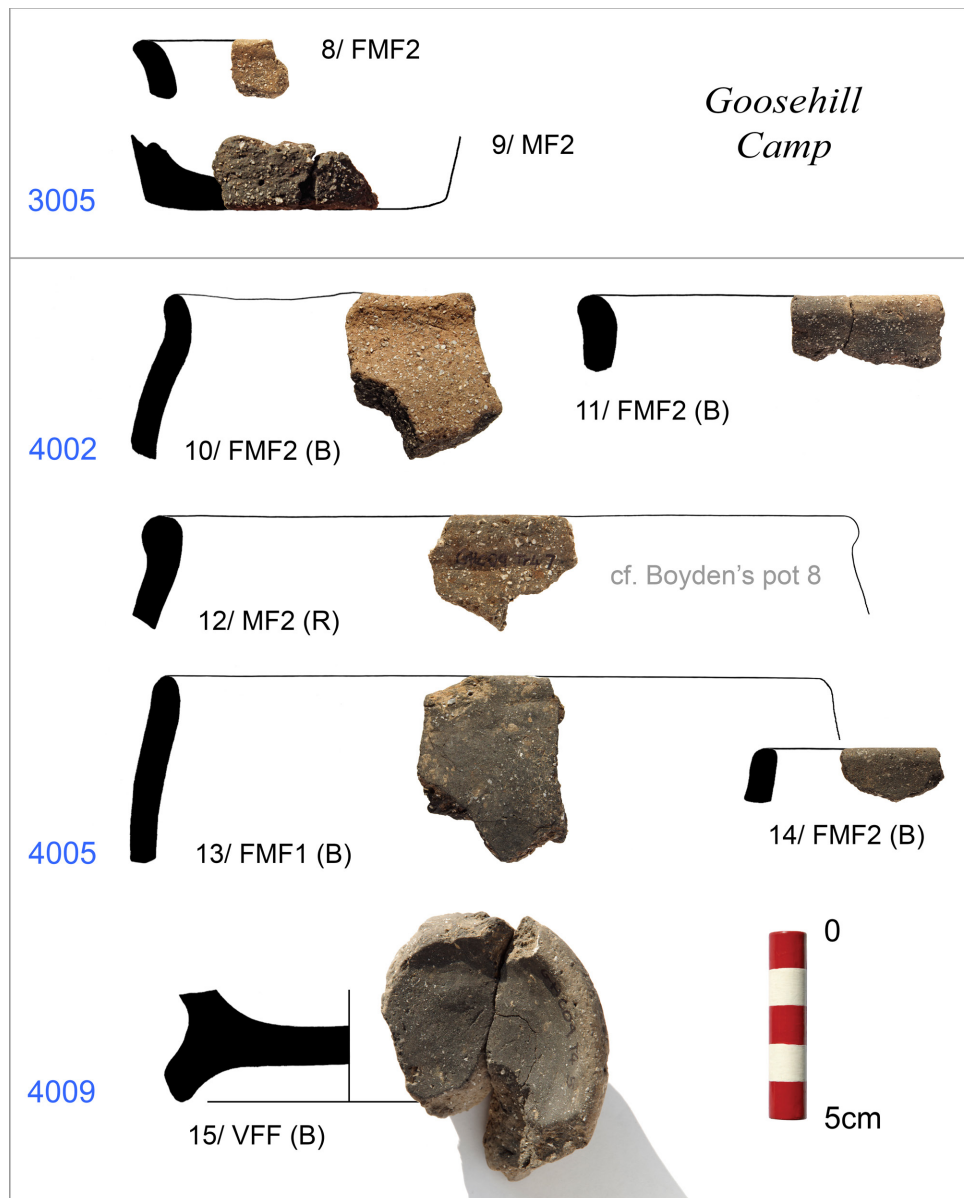
**Figure 2.**

*Bowl belonging to the end of the Early Iron Age from Bow Hill Burnt Mound 2*  
Scale 50%

#### *Saucepan pottery*

Collectively the excavations yielded fragmentary rims from six or seven saucepan pots (Figs 1.1, 1.2, 3.11–14 and unillustrated) (some are small and it is difficult to reconstruct them with certainty, but as a group they fit comfortably into the tradition). All are unoxidized and all but one burnished but there is no trace of decoration. (Burnish is common on PDR pottery but not anywhere near as common as it is on 'Park Brow-Caesar's Camp' and

saucepan pottery). The rims of the burnished vessels are: externally expanded and slightly beveled internally (Fig. 1.1), rounded and internally expanded (Fig. 3.11); flattened on top (Fig. 1.2); rounded and slightly out-turned (Fig. 3.13); and rounded and slightly expanded (not illustrated). There may also have been a preference for barrel-shaped over open-mouthed



**Figure 3.**

*Pottery from Goosehill Camp. Pots 10, 15 and possibly 8 belong to the end of the Early Iron Age, 11, 13 and 14 to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age. Pots 9 and 12 could belong to either period, though a Middle Iron Age date is preferred for them*  
Scale 50%

forms. The unburnished vessel to which I referred above (Fig. 3.12), has a short out-turned neck, developing into a slightly expanded or bead rim. At c. 20 cm, it is large for a saucepan pot, but is similar in form to other pots that belong to the tradition (e.g. Seager Thomas 2005a, figs 3 & 4). Associated

with these were base sherds from three upright (saucepan) pots (Figs 1.5–6 and unillustrated). These too are burnished and one, from Goosehill Camp, has a thin horizontal burnished line just above the base carination (Fig. 1.6). Typologically this latter is the most recent prehistoric sherd from the site.

### *Fabric*

The use of pottery fabric in dating prehistoric pottery in West Sussex/ East Hampshire is made difficult because of the repeated and widespread use there of flint-tempering. There are differences between fabrics produced by different traditions but there are also overlaps, not least between those belonging to the PDR tradition, which is characterized by a wide range of fabric grades and types, and every other West Sussex pottery tradition except those belonging to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Beaker, Collared and Biconical Urn). This is no less true for the pottery from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp than it is for any other site in the region; and assessed using fabric alone almost every prehistoric sherd recovered from these sites during the recent excavations could be dated, albeit wrongly, to the Late Bronze Age. The dating to the Iron Age of the feature sherds described above is unambiguous, however, as is the persistent use of burnish in pottery finishing, and it has been possible to isolate a suite of fabrics, which on Bow Hill and at Goosehill Camp at least, is definitely associated with that period. Likewise there is small suite of fabrics, which were found together on Bow Hill Camp, occur in later Bronze Age form, and which are rare in the sites' Iron Age-dated groups, and should be of Bronze Age date.

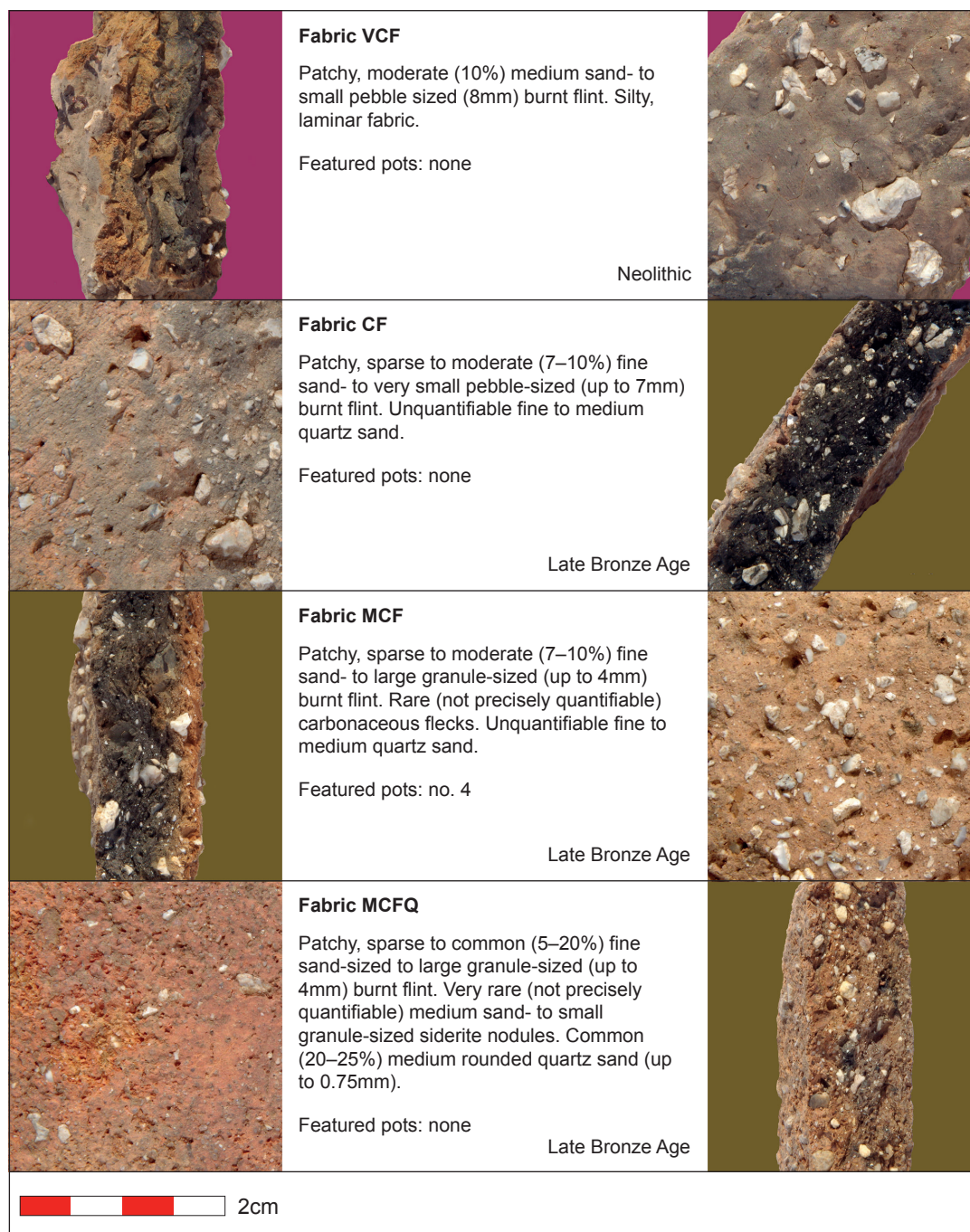
#### *Neolithic (?Peterborough Ware)*

Alone among the assemblage, the Neolithic sherds, of which there are two or three only, are dated solely by analogy with material from off-site. They are very coarsely flint-tempered, with a silty, rather than sandy background matrix (fabric VCF), which stands out from that of the other fabrics, all of which contain noticeable fractions of quartz sand. In the largest sherd, the tempering is patchily distributed, and all have a laminated structure (Fig. 4, top). VCF could be DR: the writer has seen possible parallels from the West Sussex Coastal Plain. But it is much more characteristic of Neolithic assemblages, and has close, well-dated (Middle Neolithic) parallels from both the region (in the assemblages from Westbourne: Seager Thomas 2010a, 10–11) and further afield (for example in assemblages from Glynde, in East Sussex, and Iwade in Kent: Seager Thomas 2011, 2; Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2005, fig. 36.46).

#### *Bronze Age*

The Late Bronze Age assemblage is dominated by a single large context group from Bow Hill Camp, trench 3. This comprises a suite of four medium to coarse flint tempered fabrics (CF, MCF, MCFQ and MF1) (Figs 4–5), the appearance and 'feel' of which differs from the Neolithic fabric described above and the Iron Age fabrics described below. Fabrics CF, MCF and MF1

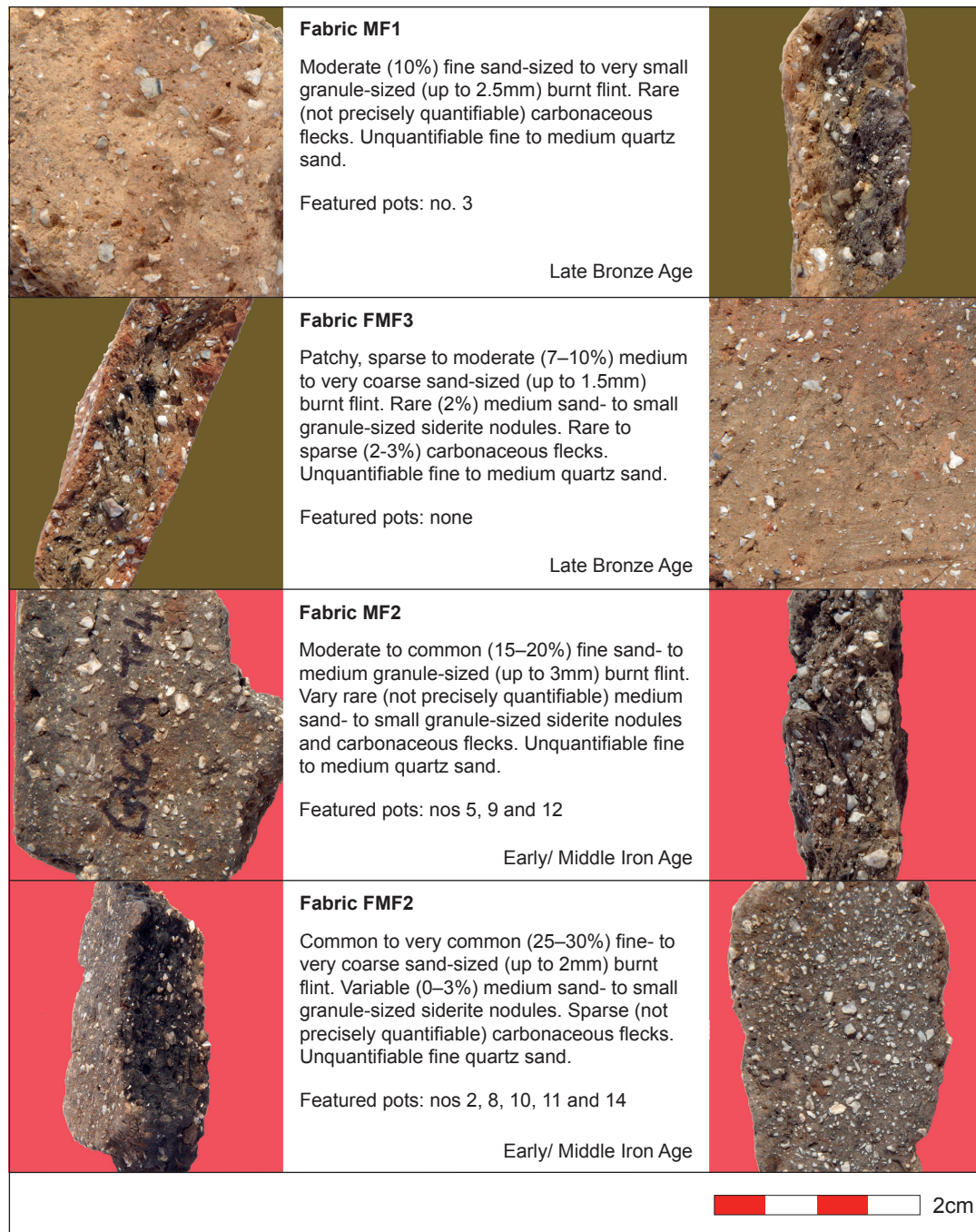




**Figure 4.**  
*Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery fabrics from Bow Hill Camp. The Neolithic sherd is one of only two or three from the site.*  
 Scale 150%

grade into one another. The key features of this group are the small number of fabrics comprising it and the absence from it of fine wares. The small range, paralleled in assemblages from sites such as Centenary House, Worthing (Seager Thomas 2005b, table 1), and the Vinery, Polling (Seager Thomas in prep.), is characteristic of DR and early PDR pottery, the distinguishing features in the present assemblage being pot 3, described above, and fabric MCFQ (Fig. 4, bottom), which is sandier than most Sussex

DR fabrics but would not be out of place within a PDR assemblage. The lack of fine wares, when considered alongside the thickness of the sherds, possibly indicates a restricted range of functions for the group. A fifth, finer flint tempered fabric (FMF3) (Fig. 5), which was present at Goosehill Camp only, has close analogues in slightly later PDR assemblages from Chichester (Seager Thomas n.d., 36–7) and Selsey (Seager Thomas 2001, fig. 6.46), and is also likely to belong to the PDR tradition.



**Figure P5.**  
*Late Bronze Age fabrics from Bow Hill Camp (top) and Late Bronze Age (middle top) and Early/ Middle Iron Age fabrics from Goosehill Camp (bottom)*  
 Scale 150%



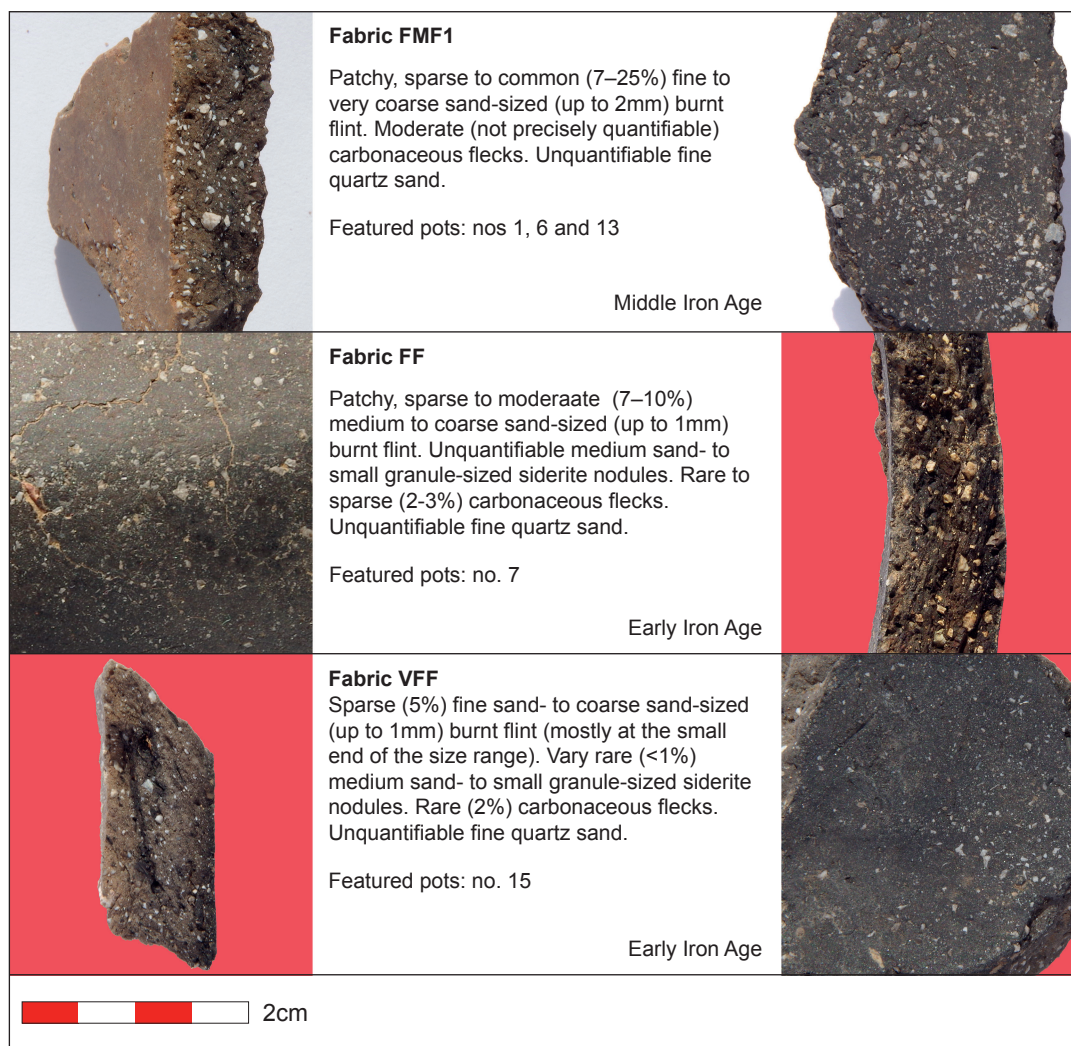


Figure 6. Middle Iron Age fabric from Goosehill Camp and Bow Hill (top), and Early Iron Age fabrics from Bow Hill Burnt mound 2 (pot 7) (middle) and Goosehill Camp (pot 15) (bottom). Scale 150%

### Iron Age

The distinguishable Iron Age group comprises a suite of five fine to medium flint tempered fabrics (MF2, FMF2, FMF1, FF and VFF) (Figs 5–6). Fabrics MF2, FMF2 and FMF1 grade into one another. Fabrics FF and VFF occurred in Park Brow-Caesar's Camp form only (Figs 2 and 3.15) and are attributed to that tradition. Fabric FMF1 occurs in saucepan pot form only (Figs 1.1, 1.6 and 3.13) and is attributed to that tradition. Fabric MF2 occurs in a form that could belong to either tradition (Fig. 3.12), though the latter is favoured for it. Fabric FMF2 occurs in forms belonging to both traditions and is assumed to straddle them. There is, however, continuity between the fabrics belonging to the different traditions — as vouchsafed by fabric FMF2, which straddles both, and the grading of fabrics MF2 and FMF1, apparently associated with one tradition only, into fabric FMF2. It would be unwise therefore to draw a sharp chronological line between them. The site's Iron Age fabrics are distinguishable from the site's Neolithic and Bronze Age fabrics by their tempering, which is finer but denser.

## Affinities

### *On site*

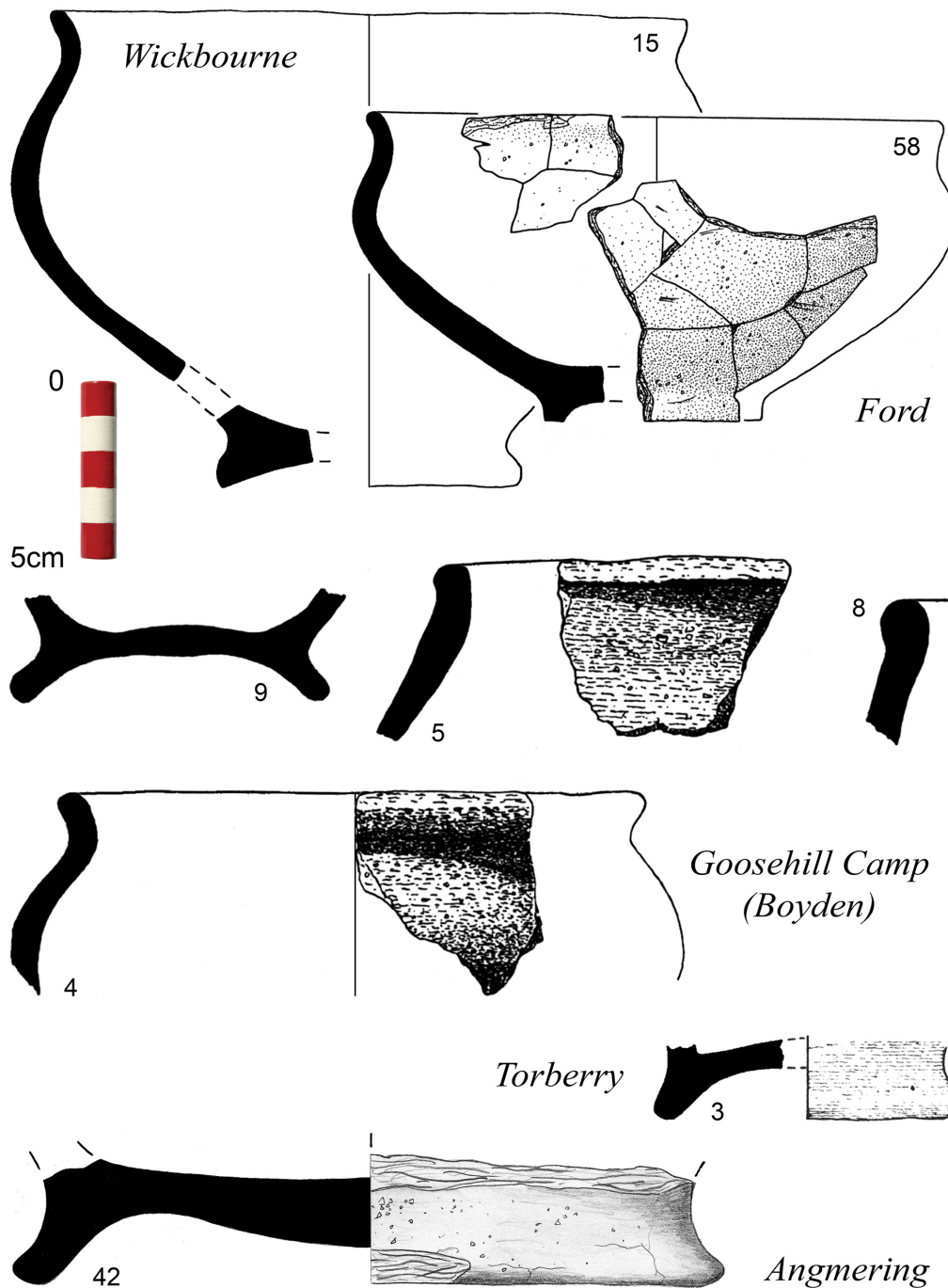
The pottery from Boyden's excavations at Goosehill Camp is lost but his drawings and descriptions are clear enough to enable us to make some useful comparisons between it and material recovered during the present excavations. In particular, his pedestal base (Fig. 7.9) closely parallels ours from the same site (Fig. 3.15), while his S-shaped jar (Fig. 7.4), though perhaps coarser in texture and finish (Boyden 1956, 86–9), resembles pot 7 from burnt mound 2 (Fig. 2). There are also similarities between his pots 2 and 8 (unillustrated and fig. 7.8), both of which have slightly out-turned/expanded rims, and our pot 12 (Fig. 3.12), likewise from Goosehill Camp. This latter parallel is of particular importance because, uniquely for the site, Boyden placed his pot 8 in the Late Iron Age (Boyden 1956, 87), an attribution we can now discount. Also of note are the absence from his assemblage of unambiguous saucepan pottery and the absence from ours of forms apparently present in his (e.g. Fig. 7.5), the former because it caused the site to be assigned too narrow a date (e.g. Hamilton & Gregory 2001, table 3), the latter because they represent a fraction of a pottery tradition underrepresented in our's. (Boyden's illustrations could reconstruct as PDR types but they could also reflect an unrecognized coarse ware fraction of one the site's later traditions. Sadly, the loss of the sherds rules out the possibility of any certain attribution).

### *Regional*

As already noted, the recurrent use of burnt flint for tempering was characteristic of West Sussex. A few certain and probable 'foreigners' are known — an oolitic fabric in the PDR assemblage from Seaside Field, Selsey; a scatter of glauconitic fabrics belonging to the same tradition; Glastonbury Ware from Cornwall in the Middle Iron Age assemblage from nearby Chilgrove Roman villa; greensand or calcite-tempered saucepan pots from Cissbury and Carne's Seat (Cunliffe 1979, 184; Seager Thomas 2001, 21; 2002, 3–6; 2005a, fig. 4.7; 2010b, pl. 2). All are rare, however, and none at all reached Bow Hill or Goosehill Camp, most likely because their occupation fell outside the floruit of these exotic wares. The same is true of the individual pots represented. Like many PDR forms, that represented by pot 3 had a very wide distribution, including West Sussex (e.g. Yapton Road, Climping: Seager Thomas n.d., 42). The sites' Park Brow-Caesar's Camp pottery also has very close local parallels (Fig. 7; Table 1). The fabric and finish (Fig. 6, bottom), of the newly excavated pedestal base from Goosehill Camp, for example, are more or less indistinguishable from those of the pots from Ford and Wickbourne illustrated here (7.15 and 7.58). Even the undecorated saucepan pottery, though unparalleled locally as a group, has many close individual parallels from or associated with decorated assemblages. Pots 1, 11 and 13 have close parallels from nearby Torberry (Cunliffe 1976, figs 16.20, 19.81 and 20.88) (Cunliffe saw the parallel for pot 1 as a kind of proto-saucepan, rather than as a saucepan *per se*: Cunliffe 1976, 24); and there are other



approximate parallels from Findon (Fox & Wolseley 1928, fig. 9b) and North Bersted (Morris 1978a).



**Figure 7.**  
Rare pottery belonging to the end of the Early Iron Age from West Sussex (15, 58, 9, 4, 3 and 42). Pot 5 could be Late Bronze Age and pot 8 Middle Iron Age  
Scale 50%

More vexed is the question of whether or not the traditions to which the pottery belongs were restricted to West Sussex. The period represented by the assemblages was one of great change in terms of the numbers of

pottery yielding sites found (Park Brow-Caesar's Camp is rare), the amount of pottery found on them and the forms and styles represented. PDR was very much a pan-regional tradition (Seager Thomas 2008, 46). The short, out-turned neck of pot 3, for example, though paralleled in Sussex, is much more common outside it. By contrast, saucepan pottery — which appears as if out of nowhere — has a very restricted distribution, and in its decorated form varies greatly from region to region. But what of Park Brow-Caesar's Camp? S-shaped jars and pedestal bases have a very wide distribution and yet differ from each other. Compare, for example, those from West Sussex with those from the well-known East Sussex groups from Bishopstone and Green Street, Eastbourne (Hamilton 1977; Hodson 1962, fig. 1), which must also be of Early Iron Age date. There is reason to believe therefore that the Park Brow-Caesar's Camp pottery from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp, and the others shown in Figure 7, belong to the period of change. This should be considered in the context of Park Brow-Caesar's Camp rarity and the complete absence within the present assemblage of imports from outside the region, and is of great importance in terms of our understanding of the tradition and of the sites that yielded pottery belonging to it.

Note: S-shaped jars with pedestal bases from sites such as East Sussex's the Caburn and Surrey's Hascombe are associated with later Iron Age pottery traditions: Hawkes 1939, fig. j; Seager Thomas 2010b, fig. 2. Their shape, along with the uninterrupted use of flint tempering in West Sussex, is an indicator of continuity in pottery making through the Iron Age. This continuity needs to be born in mind when considering the innovatory styles of saucepan pottery.

### *Pottery deposition*

Finally of interest is the condition of the pottery. A lot of the sherds from Goosehill Camp have lost their surfaces through weathering rather than abrasion. (The former presence of burnish is inferred from the upstanding temper, which on most of the weathered sherds is level). Nor is there much evidence of burning. This reflects the nature of the contexts from which they were recovered, many of which were near the surface, and the manner of their discard after breakage, which appears to have involved neither deliberate burial, nor an intermediate process such as burning or middening (cf. Seager Thomas 2010b, 21). As such, it should be representative of activities that took place on or near the site, and could therefore provide a reliable indicator of its date. By contrast, the sherds from Bow Hill Camp, both Bronze and Iron Age, comprised secondary dumps, the earlier of which was quite possibly burned prior to deposition, and are unlikely to have any functional relationships to the features from which they were recovered.

2nd April, 2015

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## Appendix 1. Prehistoric pottery from Bow Hill and Goosehill Camp: context, quantification, diagnostics, spot date and locus TPQ

Code	Locus		No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabric	Form	Pottery date	Locus TPQ
GHC09	T3	3	8	74	VFF, FMF2, MF2, FMF3		LBA, EIA, E/MIA	EIA
GHC09	T3	5	15	74	FMF2, FMF3, MF2, MCF	pots 8 & 9	LBA, E/MIA, MIA	MIA
GHC09	T4	2	27	180	FMF2, FMF3, MF2, MCF	pots 10 & 11	LBA, EIA, E/MIA, MIA, RB	RB
GHC09	T4	5	59	250	FMF1, FMF2, MF2	pots 12*-14	E/MIA, MIA	MIA
GHC09	T4	US	3	8	FMF2, MCF		LBA, E/MIA	EIA
GHC09	T4	7	42	104	VFF, FMF1, FMF2, MF2, MCF		LBA, EIA, E/MIA, MIA	MIA
GHC09	T4	9	18	172	VFF, FMF1, MCF	pot 15	LBA, EIA, MIA	MIA
GHC09	T4	10	5	9	VFF, MF1, MF2	pot 16	LBA, EIA	EIA
GHC09	T4	11	1	1	F sp.		EFMBC	LBA
GHC09	T4	13	1	8	FMF2		E/MIA	EIA
GHC09	T5	4	1	1	F sp.		EFMBC	LBA
GHC09	T5	5	2	3	F sp., FMF2		EFMBC, E/MIA	EIA
GHC12		1001	2	20	FMF2		E/MIA, RB	RB
GHC12		1003	2	2	FMF1		MIA	MIA
GHC12		1004	4	18	FF, MF2		E/MIA	EIA
GHC12		1005	3	33	FMF1, MF1, CF		LBA, MIA	MIA
GHC12		1006	2	4	FMF1, FMF2		E/MIA, MIA	MIA
GHC12		1009	12	87	FMF1, MF2		E/MIA, MIA	MIA
GHC12		1010	1	25	MF2		E/MIA	EIA
GHC12		1019	1	5	FMF1		MIA	MIA
GHC12		1027	5	20	VFF, FMF1		EIA, MIA	MIA
GHC12	T2	007	1	2	FMF1		MIA	MIA
BHC10	T2	009	2	8	FMF1, MCFQ		LBA, MIA	MIA
BHC10	T2	011	1	35	FMF1	pot 1	MIA	MIA
BHC10	T2	012	7	35	FMF1, FMF2	pot 2	MIA	MIA
BHC10	T3	002	161	1294	VFF, F sp., MF1, MCF, MCFQ, CF	pot 3	LBA, EIA, RB	RB
BHC10	T3	002 E. quad.	1	20	MF2	pot 5	MIA	MIA
BHC10	T3	002 W. quad.	1	2	F sp.		FMBC	
BHC10	T3	005	1	4	MCF		LBA	LBA
BHC10	T3	006	2	13	MF1, MCF		LBA	LBA
BHC10	T3	N. quad.	1	2	MCFQ		LBA	LBA
BHC10	T3	S. quad.	1	6	MCFQ		LBA	LBA
BHC10	T3	E. quad.	19	45	FMF2, MCF		LBA, E/MIA	EIA
BHC11		US	1	1	F sp.		LBA	not applicable

Code	Locus		No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabric	Form	Pottery date	Locus TPQ
BHC11	T5	011	2	22	F sp., MCFQ		LBA	LBA
BHC11	T6	008	18	65	FMF1, MF1, MCF		LBA, MIA	MIA
BHC11	T6	010	1	2	MCF		LBA	LBA
BHC11	T7	006	38	125	FMF1	pot 6	MIA	MIA
BHC11	T7	007	5	12	MF, MCF, VCF		NEO, LBA	LBA
BHC11	T7	009	4	25	VFF		EIA	EIA
BHC11	T7	015	10	45	FMF1		MIA	MIA
BHC11	T8	003	2	6	F sp., VCF		NEO, LBA	LBA
BHC11	T9	006	9	20	MF1		LBA	LBA
BM1-10	T1	021	1	3	MF1		LBA	LBA
BM1-10	T2	045	1	1	F		ND	none
BM1-10	T2	047	1	2	F sp.		EFMBC	LBA
BM1-11	T2	120	1	2	MF1		LBA	LBA
BM1-11	T2	125	3	12	MCF		LBA	LBA
BM1-11	T2	129	1	8	MCF		LBA	LBA
BM2-13		US	1	2	F sp.		LBA	not applicable
BM2-13		2002	1	2	M sp.		LBA, RB	RB
BM2-13		2003	1	2	F sp.		LBA, RB	RB
BM2-13		2008	34	60	VFF, FF, F sp., MF2	pot 7	LBA, EIA, E/MIA, RB	RB
BM2-13		2010	1	1	GF		(?)EBA, RB	RB
BM2-13		2012	11	125	FF	pot 7	EIA	EIA
BM2-13		2013	4	200	FF	pot 7	EIA	EIA
BM2-13		3001	2	1	MF2		E/MIA	EIA
BM2-13		3011	1	2	MCF or VCF		NEO or LBA	NEO or LBA
Total			566	3310				
Likely fabric dates: VFF = EIA; FF = EIA; FMF1 = MIA; FMF2 = EIA & MIA; FMF3 = LBA; MF1 = LBA; MF2 = MIA; MCF = LBA; MCFQ = LBA; CF = LBA; VCF = NEO; GF = (?)EBA. F sp. comprises a range of different fabrics sparsely tempered with fine to medium burnt flint. Most are likely to be of LBA date, though there is some overlap between them and the site's later FMF fabrics.								
Likely feature sherd dates: pot 3: LBA (PDR form); pots 7, 10, 15 and 16 = EIA pedestal and S-shaped forms; pots 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14 = MIA saucepan pots. Pots 8 and 12 could be EIA or MIA, though I favour EIA for 8 and MIA for 12								